of the Army Appropriation Bill, and made such progress thereweh as to get through with its details in Committee of the Whole. It is, however, still open to debate and amendment.

the several routes proposed for a railroad to the to yester lay, proposing to give to settlers the alter- In fact, outside of a certain circle, the retiring President nate sections of land on the line of this road, was will be gree. ted with a warmth and perspect which will be rejected by a lar, e majority. An amendment was remarkable in his universality. agreed to which ant orizes the President to contract with individuals, to be remunerated in land. for keeping in repair an overland road to the Pacific, and establishing arme, posts at different points certity instead of formality, heartiness instead of hollowalong said road, for the prot ection of traders and emigrants. Twosther amendmen its worthy of special quite so grand or on so magnificent a scale as is usually notice are the appropriation of \$1'0,000 for a military asylum at the West, and of \$100,000 as a reward to the discoverers of sulphure cether as an anæsthetic agent, to be paid whenever it shall be judicially determined which of he compe theors for friends or to punish enemies, than any that have been that honor is entitled to it.

A bill having in view a very desirable object was introduced by Mr. BRADBURY, viz: To establish a grand old statesmen over whose loss the nation has been Court for the investigation of claims against the United States. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

sively the subject of discussion in the House of of seamen was rejected, and that for building new vessels was ruled out of order. The bill is still pending.

Before the adjournment Mr. LETCHER endeavored to lay before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in explanation of imputations that had been made upon that officer in having been interposed to the reception or reading triotic their claim will never be disputed. of the communication we are left in ignorance of its contents.

We understand that the mail service on the New is for tri-montaly trips, is let to E. H. CARMICK, of New York, at \$69,750 per annum. The contract RAMSEY and E. H. CARMICK, and the price to be fied by Congress, is \$424,000 per annum.

THE FEE BILL.

It is suggested to us by a professional friend that the Fee Bill which has just passed the two Houses of Congress deserves more than the mere formal notice taken of it in the daily proceedings; and he has furnished the following notes in regard to it: For the first time since the organization of the Govern-

ment, this bill introduces a uniform rule of comput- Great satisfaction was felt and expressed by the ing the fees, &c. of district attorneys, marshals, clerks, visiters at the number, excellence, utility, and jurors, witnesses, &c.; and it also provides for divers important reforms in the judicial proceedings of the United States courts. Under the old system many abuses have very handsome and attractive character of the exspring up; and of late years, in some instances, they had become enormous, to the great detriment of the Na- during its continuance the Hall will be one of the or in a cover open at the ends or sides. tional Treasury and proper judicial procedure, and had induced several efforts, from time to time, by the Judiciary Committees of Congress for their reform. But, amid the great conflict of interests and the inherent difficulties of the whole matter, these efforts had hitherto been unavailing. At the opening of this Congress the Judiciary Commit-

tee of the House took the subject resolutely in hand; and with the ald rendered them by the Hon. ELISHA WHIT-TLESEY, whose long experience in public business, and especially as the 1st Comptroller of the Treasury, made him familiar with the details of the subject, with the occasional advice of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the perseverance of the Hon. Mr. McLananan, the chairman of the committee, and the patient labors of the entire committee a bill was rowards the close of the last ses- a visit to the President of the United States, resion, finally matured to the satisfaction of most of the maining with him a quarter of an hour. committee.

No opportunity for regular reports from the committee being given, by a suspension of the rules it was got before the House, with an able report from the chairman; and after undergoing a strong opposition, not only in but out of the House, it was at length worked through and sent to the Senate. The proper committee of that body scrutinized the numerous provisions of the bill with much care; it was thoroughly discussed in the Senate, which The bill to change the name of this road to the made some dozen unimportant amendments, passed and sent it back to the House, which, on the advice of their committee, agreed to the amendments in gross.

Regarding the fact that the standing committees of the House have had hardly any opportunity to make reports priates three-fifths of one million two hundred thou- ly necessary to impose any restriction as to weight; but, during this whole Congress, the immense difficulty with which nearly all valuable legislation, beyond the usual appropriation bills, has had to encounter, and the ac- river. knowledged complication of the subject, the passage of this important act is a bright page in the annals of this Congress and a matter of gratulation for the whole

NOMINATIONS IN CONNECTICUT.-The Whigs of Connecticut held their State Convention at Hartford on Thursday, and made the following nominations for State officers, to be voted for at the ensu-

ing Spring elections: Hon. HENRY DUTTON, for Governor; THOMAS FITCH, Lieutenant Governor; Thomas Robinson, Secretary of State; D. W. Camp, Measurer; Allen P. Stillman,

The Democratic Convention was held at Middle town on Wednesday, when Governor Thomas H. SEYMOUR and the other State officers were nominated for re-election.

WHIG NOMINATIONS IN OHIO .- The Whig Convention of Ohio assembled at Columbus, in that State, on the 22d instant, and made the following nominations for State officers:

NELSON BARRERS, for Governor; J. J. Allen, for Lieutenant Governor; HENRY BRACHMAN, for State Treasurer; N. H. VAN VORHEES, Secretary of State; W. H. GIBSON, Attorney General; F. T. BACHUS, Judge of Supreme

The Rev. WILLIAM PINKNEY, of Bladensburg, Maryland received the honorary degree of D.D. from St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, at the commencement in that institution on the 22d instant.

The Rochester Daily Advertiser says that Mr. Docker less than a year ago purchased a pair of Cochin China Fowls, from the proceeds of which, since that time, he has realized \$433. The chickens sold for \$10 per pair, and the eggs for \$4 per dozen.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S VISIT SOUTH.

It has been stated in the papers that President FILLMORE intends to proceed on a visit through the Southern States, and thence by the Mississippi and the Lakes to Buffalo. We believe it is the wish of the President to make this tour, but it is not certain that he will be able to do so. We hope that he may, both for his own gratification and that of The Strage yesterday resumed the consideration his admiring and grateful fellow-citizens throughout the South. The following excellent remarks on the subject we copy from the New Orleans Bulletin:

"Some time since it was stated that Mr. FILLMORE, after the expiration of his term of office, would make a tour of the Southern States of the Confederacy, he never havthis bill is that which was offered by Mr. C. TASE on ing been in the South or Southwest, and never have each are the same, it follows that this root-Thursday, appropriating \$150,000 for the survey of ing had an opportunity of witnessing the wonders of the equally divided between the ing had an opportunity of witnessing the wonders of the ing had an opportunity of the Mississippi. This statement received gene-by Valley of the Mississippi. This statement received gene-by United States steamers.

Leave of the wonders of the inland postage, as in the case of letters, (Oregon and California excluded, as proposed,) should belong to the United States. Pactific. The amendment of Mr. Walker, alluded by a very large and respectable portion of our citizens.

"Late accounts from Washington indicate that Mr. FILLMORE will be ac. ompanied by several of the members of his Cabinet, all of whom, we doubt not, will be welcomed with true Southern hospitality; which means sinness. The display portion of the reception may not be the case in more populous and wealthy States and countries, but we venture the assertion, without any fear of truthful contradiction, that there will be more heart feeling, genuine respect, and kindly regard in the attentions which may be paid him who will have no power to reward paid to a public man since death has set his seal upon the

number of years. is so pure and beautiful trat it commands and private, The Naval Appropriation Bill was almost exch. praise of friends, and extorts even tributes of admiration from opponents. As a Chief Magistrate, he has been REPRESENTATIVES. The principal points at issue had reference to increasing the efficiency of the Navy by augmenting the points at issue port. He has never swerved from the true path, no mat-Navy by augmenting the number of seamen, and ter how reat the temptations on the one hand or how imauthorizing the building of half a dozen ships, with | minent the risks and trials to be encountered on the other. serew propellers, instead of repairing some of the And when the storm of fanaticism best upon his head, and old ones. The amendment proposing an increase the waves of screessionism rolled at his feet, he stood calm, unmoved, his steady purpose never failing him, while each hour added streng th and fervency to his devotion to his country, his whole country, and nothing but his country. garded with much satisfaction by the public. He forgot the section of his birth : he refused to know the divisions of latitude and longitude; he would know no country but the Union, one and indivisible. With the assistance of such men as Clay, Webster, and Cass, the fearful contest was brought to a happy and auspicious termination, and he and they earned a clear title to the lasting the course of the debate on Thursday, but objections gratitude of their countrynien. With the just and pa-

"Had he betrayed his trust in that terrible crisis had he even wavered, what would have been the condition of this country now? It would, in all probability, have been rent in twain, and distractions, border wars, impoverish-Oriesas and Vera Cruz line will be put in operation ment, and ruin would have taken the place of present conwith the least possible delay. This contract, which tentment, peace, and prosperity. Eternal honor, then, to the noble and devoted patriot-statesmen !"

VISIT TO THE CALORIC SHIP .- An invitation for the extension of two of the trips from Vera having been extended to the PRESIDENT of the Cruz via Acapulco to San Francisco is with A. K. United States, the PRESIDENT ELECT, several members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished officers paid for this extension, provided the contract is fati- of the Government, by Captain Lowber, of the lications of a light weight would be so low as to lead to Ericsson, to visit that vessel, they yesterday pro- their fraudulent use as substitutes for letters. ceeded to the steamer some time before noon. The party-Gen. PIERCE accompanying Mr. FILLMORE books, which were proposed by his predecessor, the Mar--embarked for the Ericsson from the Navy Yard in the United States steamer Vixen.

> THE FAIR OF THE METROPOLITAN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE was opened to the public on Thursday at the appointed hour of twelve o'clock meridian. beauty of the subjects exhibited, as well as of the hibition itself, taken as a whole. We presume that most popular places of resort, both for residents and strangers, in our metropolis.

In the evening the proceedings of the Grand Opening were carrried out according to programme. The Hon. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER delivered the address-a very able one-occupying about an hour. Up to the time of closing the Exhibition it was

crowded with happy and gratified visiters. We learn it is acknowledged, by gentlemen from

other cities, that in most essential respects this exhibition has yet had no superior in our country.

The PRESIDENT ELECT on Thursday morning paid

We understand that on Saturday last the Chevalier HULSEMANN presented his credentials to the Secretary of State, and was received as the Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria to the Government of the United States.

ALEXANDRIA AND HARPER'S FERRY RAILROAD. Alexandria, Londonn, and Hampshire Railroad, and to extend the road to Paddy Town to connect with the coal-fields of Hampshire and Maryland, passed the Senate of Virginia on Wednesday. It approsand, or seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars : this amount to be expended east of the Shenandoah

The Hon. GEORGE EVANS has been appointed by the Governor and Council of Maine to be Attorney General of that State

In the Virginia House of Delegates bills have been reported for running and marking the eastern and western boundary lines between Virginia and Maryland. This line (says the Baltimore American) has long been a matter of contention between the two States. Maryland has always claimed that her boundary was along the longest branch of the Potomae, but Virginia would never consent to enter upon the examination of the respective titles of the two States except on the condition that the survey should be commenced at the stone planted by Lord Fairfax, which it is contended is not on the branch of the Potomac which Maryland claims as cals between this country and the United Kingdor her true boundary.

We are requested to state that several members of Congress from the State of North Carolina did not participate in the proceedings had on the 22d of February last, when the Hon. Mr. VENABLE made they had no knowledge that any such ceremony was to take place, either from any person in North Carolina or in this city.

The Legislature of MARYLAND vesterday rejected bill which proposed to permit the circulation in that State of the notes of its own Banks of a less denomination than five dollars. If the Legislature adheres to this decision, it will not be lawful, after the 1st of March, to offer as currency in Maryland any bank note of a less amount than five dollars.

PAMPHLET AND MAGAZINE POSTAGE BETWEEN under are concerned, and through newspapers, which are THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Considerable interest having been expressed favor of a reduction of pamphlet and magazine postage between the United States and Great Britain. we have obtained copies of, and publish below, the official correspondence which has recently taken to say far as our Post Office is concerned, there is every disposition to effect the desired reduction. It is proper to remark that under the existing arrangement no accounts between the two countries are kept of printed matter. On such matter each country

POST OFF. DEPARTMENT, WAR MINGTON, DECEMBER 10, 1852. My LORD; by the convention of the 15th of December, 1848, the rates agreed on for pamphle; and periodical postage between the United States and the United Kingdom are, "for every work not exceeding two ornces i weight, one penny; for every work above two ounce; in weight, two pence an ounce or fraction of an ounce, Bn and it is stipulated that "the rates to be levied by the Post Office of the United States on similar works, addressed to or coming from the United States, shall not exceed the rates to be charged in the United

Kingdom. Until our postage law of 1851 went into effect, '1st of July of that year,) the United States charge on such works, to or from the United Kingdom, was only one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce; but under that law this office has required the payment of postage on such works at rates the same as charged in the United Kingdom. Thus, on a pamphlet say of the weight of a fraction over three ounces the whole postage amounts to sages and patriots of '76 and 1812, to say nothing of those thirty-two cents, and so on.

This high postage tax is cause of much complaint, and called upon to mourn three times within less than that especially on the part of literary men and institutions desirous of subscribing directly to British periodicals instead of having to rely on reprints of works of this kind.

On my part, I shall be pleased to reduce the rate say cents are now charged, if the British office will consent to a like reduction, thus bringing the whole combined rate down to two ceats an ounce, from one up to sixteen ounces, with this exception, that no change shall be made respect to works sent over three thousand miles in the

As there are now under consideration two or three proositions for slight modifications of the existing arrangement, I beg leave to bring this matter also to your notice at the same time, in the confident hope and belief that you will unite with me in the desired improvement. There can be no doubt that the receipts of be would thus be increased, and the measure would be re-I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obe

The Right Hon. the Earl of HARDWICKE, &t., London.

GENERAL POST OFFICE. LONDON, JANUARY 28, 1858.

Sin: I have laid before the Postmaster General your letter of the 10th ultimo, offering to reduce the Unite States rate of postage on printed pamphlets and periodi cal works, not of daily publication, transmitted by the post between the United Kingdom and the United States, one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, provided the British office will consent to a like reduction; such rate of postage, however, to be applicable only to pam phlets, &c. up to the weight of sixteeen ounces, and not to extend to these which are sent over three thousand miles in the United States.

In considering this proposal, two objections occur to the Postmaster General, which present, in his opinion, serious obstacles to the adoption of the measure. First, the proposed scale contains such a number of gradations as would be productive of loss of time and of error in affixing the charge; and

The Postmaster General directs me to state that he cannot but consider that the arrangements respecting quis of Clanricarde, in Colonel Maberly's latter of the 10th of October, 1851, offered much greater advantages, both to the United States and to this country, than the scheme now under consideration, while they were free

from the objections which have just been mentioned.

Those arrangements were— 1st. That every packet containing a printed book, ma gazine, review, or pamphlet should be charged accordthe following scale: when not exceeding half a pound in weight, 6d.; when exceeding half a pound and not exceeding one pound, 1s.; when exceeding one pound, ing one shilling for every additional pound, or fraction of a pound.

2d. That every packet should be sent without a cover,

3d. That it should contain a single volume only, the several sheets or parts thereof, where there are more than one, being sewed or bound together.

4th. That it should not exceed two feet in length. breadth, width, or depth. 5th. That it should have no writing or marks upon the cover, or its contents, except the name and address of

the person to whom it may be sent. 6th. That the postage should be prepaid in full, and that, as respects packets posted in the United Kingdom, this prepayment should be effected by affixing outside the packet or its cover the proper number of stamps. 7th. That if any of the above conditions be violated,

the packet should be charged as a letter. 8th. That, in order to prevent any obstacles to the regular transmission of letters, any officer of the post office should be authorized to delay the transmission of any such packet for a time not exceeding twenty-four hours from the time at which the same would otherwise have been forwarded by him.

9th. That of the total amount of postage paid upon each packet, one-third should be considered to represent the inland British rate, one-third the sea rate, and the remaining third the United States inland rate, and that the sea rate should belong to that country which effected

the marine conveyance.

As was explained in the subsequent correspondence, Oregon and California might be excluded from the arrangement, and there is little doubt that her Majesty's Government would readily consent to an increased inland rate being charged upon all books conveyed to or from any other place within the United States (if such there be) a greater distance than three thousand miles, provided that the collection of the additional amount were in all cases undertaken by the United States.

Bearing in mind that each packet would be limited to a single volume, it seems to the Postmaster General hardon this point, if you entertain a contrary view, some modification of the regulations (as in the case of India, stated below) might no doubt be agreed upon without

inform you that a book post at rates precisely similar to those proposed to the United States Post Office has now been set up between the United States Post Office has now a perpetual injunction in the matter of recommendation. been set up between the United Kingdom and most of the British colonies, and that the necessary steps for extending the measure to the whole of the British possessions the East Indies have just been concluded. In this latter case, however, the weight of the packet has, on account of the difficulty of inland conveyance in India, n limited to three pounds avoirdupois.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient, humble ser-J. TILLEY Assistant Secretary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 24, 1853. My Lond: I am in receipt of Mr. Tilley's letter of the 28th ultimo, communicating your decision in reference to my proposition of the 10th December last, for a modification of the rates of postage on pamphlets and periodi

On reference to the terms of my proposal, I perceive hat it is susceptible of the interpretation which you namely, that the rate on either side should be reduced to one cent an ounce, from one up to sixteen ounces; whereas I did not intend to be understood as proposing to change the rate on pamphlets of the following is a portion of the testimony of Mrs. Her-the weight of two ounces and under. I should be per- rick, one of the mediums: "Had been in Chicago some an address and presented a piece of marble from that State for the Washington Monument, because posal; but I intended to be understood as offering only "reduce the rate, say to one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce, where four cents are now charged," except with reference to works sent over 3,000 miles in the United States.

Therefore, except in regard to the comparatively few works of this kind transmitted to and from Oregon and California, (over 3,000 miles,) the number of gradations would not be increased, nor do I think that the instances of fraud would be augmented by the proposed reduction.

Any who are disposed to resort to dishonest means of communication have the same facilities under the present | case were out all night, and came into Court this mornas they would have under the proposed arrangement, at least so far as pamphlets of the weight of two ounces and

so transmitted at a low rate of postage.

In the existing state of our foreign postal arrangements, am not disposed to press this matter; but, with the above explanation, I presume my proposition will be satisfactory to you, and if so, I shall be happy to have your

In regard to the plan proposed by you for the transnission of books, &c. between the two countries, I have that the principal objections to it, heretofore preplace on this subject. It will be observed that, so sented by this Department, still exist, and they are such as, in my opinion, should be conclusive against its adop-Some of these objections are :

a postage of twelve cents, (6d.)
2d. The proposed division of the inland postage into equal parts between the two com

inasmuch as the greater, both in point of distance and expense, in the King to designate a time when he could wait upon him. sage is United States than in the United Kingdom. If an ar-

3d. The rates as proposed by you would be much lower in many, if not in most, cases than what the pre-sent tariff law of the United States requires to be paid on books imported from England; and, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, a copy of which was sent with Judge Hall's letter of 26th February last, the value of books annually exported from Great Britain is not less than \$500,000, while the value of those sent from the United States probably does not exceed \$5,000. Moreover, we have good reason to suppose that much the larger part of this kind of matter would be transported in British steamers—leaving, therefore, but a small share of the postage to the United States. Even in the case of letters, this disproportion in the size of the mails from Great Britain is too apparent to escape observation. For stance, I have now before me a report from the New office of the number of letters received at that office "eat Britain and Ireland by twelve successive arr.vas late ly, (six on the Cunard and six on the Collins r.vas late. 'ng the following result, viz: line, shown. rd line, six mails.......131,827 letters.

f the Cunard line 50,289 letters. ve to remark that there are rea-Difference in favor's. In conclusion, I beg to occur to your lordship, why a milar to those proposed . book post, at tates precisely a the the United States, may be allow dient, when such post is set in the dom and the British colonies but other desirable and expeween the United Kingwhich reasons, however, may not be regarded as having to "eat Britain and this country I have the honor to be, with high respect, S. D. HUBPAN. hip's obedient servant

Postmaster Com The Right Hon. Viscount Canning, &c., Lond &

> FIRST VESSET FOR LIBERTA. COLONIZATION ROOMS.

Washington, February 25, 1858. The American Colonization Society is making preparations to start a vessel from Norfolk, Virginia, the First of May, with emigrants for Liberia. One hundred and seventy-eight persons have already applied for a passage; of whom one hundred and fourteen are from Virginia, aftytwo from North Carolina, six from Kentucky, three from Massaclusetts, one from Ohio, one from Pennsylvania, and one from New York. A fine large vessel will be chartered, afferding the most ample accommodations for two hundred and fifty passengers. Application for a passage should be made immediately. The price of passage and six months' support in Liberia is sixty dollars each one, for all who are able to pay. A free passage and six months' support will be given to all worthy persons who are unable to pay, and who can come well recommended. A pamphlet containing all necessary "information about going to Liberia" will be forwarded to all who de-W. McLAIN, Secretary American Colonization Society.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN ILLINOIS .- A bill in the Illinois House of Representatives to abolish capital punishment was defeated on the 9th instant by one vote. Next day the wite was reconsidered, and the bill amended so as to make the penalty merely imprisonment for life. The question then recurring on its passage, it was again defeated by a vote of 27 aves to 41 pays.

A joint resolution has passed the Illinois House of Representatives, to the effect that the Senators and Repre sestatives of that State in Congress be requested to us their best exertions to procure the passage of a law o Congress, granting to each State in the Union an amount of public lands, not less in value than five hundred thousand dollars, for the liberal endowment of a system of Inco-operate with each other, and with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, for the more liberal and practical education of our industrial classes and their teachers.

Ex-President Van Buren will embark for Europe next month. 'He will accompany his son, Martin Van Euren. Jr., whose impaired health, it is thought, will be benefited by the European tour. Mr. Van Buren himself retains all his vigor of mind and body and his constitution al cheerfulness. The Ex-President will be the only one of the Chief Magistrates of the country that over visited Europe after his retirement from office .- Albany Atlas.

In the second paragraph of the Report of the Secreta ryof State, published in the National Intelligencer of Saturday last, the word "considerable" should be "in-

The Anti-Liquor Law passed the Seaate of Rhode Island on Friday by a vote of 16 to 13-some little alteration having been made. The act goes into effect immediately, but it is to be submitted to the people at the April election; and in the event of their voting not to sustain it, it is to be repealed ten days after the rising of the next General Assembly. The House, it is thought, will concur.

PARTITION OF FLORIDA. - The geographical position of Florida is somewhat inconvenient, and divides the State into local parties, the interests of the west being different from those of the peninsula. A proposition has been Albatross. made to give the western part of the State as far as the Chattahoochee to Alabama, the northern portion of Middie Florida to Georgia, and to erect the southern or peninsula portion into a State.

PATENTS AND PATENTEES.

As a matter of interest to the inventive class of our readers, and requiring but little space, we insert a petition presented to Congress some days ago from Messrs. Day and O'Reilly :

Your memorialists respectfully represent that a Circuit where the novelty and legality were denied, before such legality and novelty had been established at law; thereby denying to your petitioners their constitutional right of

Your memorialists insist that the United States Circuit Courts have no legal authority, before the rights of the parties have been settled at law, to adjudicate upon that question in equity, as the rights of patentees are "legal," and not merely "equitable," and that the equitable jurisdiction is merely ancillary, to protect the rights of parties while in litigation at law, and to enforce them when

established. Your petitioners respectfully ask the attention of the National Legislature to this attack upon civil liberty, the guarantied right of freemen under the constitution, and hey respectfully suggest the propriety of the passage of a declaratory act to prevent such unlawful exercise of power from being established as a precedent.

TRIAL OF THE SPIRITUALISTS AT CHICAGO. -The County Court was occupied yesterday in the trial of two of the parties—Messrs. Pilgrim and Arnold—connected with the Bank of Seth Paine, on an indictment for inciting to riot. months; had been employed in the bank to take money and pay it out; gave advice to Mr. Paine to open the bank on Tuesday and let one person in it at a time; this advice was given by the spirit of George Washington; did not know of any other communications; might have received one from Henry Clay; does not know who got a ommunication about the smoking; Henry Clay's spirit told them to receive all the bills and redeem them; received communications three or four simes a week; a rule of the bank was not to redeem money for any person who came in smoking; did not know of any revelation not to redeem money for dishonest persons." The jury in the ing; could not agree, and were discharged. [Chicago Journal of 16th.

MR. KING AT HAVANA.

The following is a more particular account, derived from the New York Commercial Advertiser. of Mr. KING's visit to Havana, and of the misunderstanding with the Captain-General of Cuba, which was mentioned in our publication of yesterday:

"A circumstance which created some little interest in Havana is reported to have occurred during Mr. King's visit there. Etiquette, we believe, forbids the Captain-General from making the first call upon any stranger, no 1st. A pamphlet which may now be sent for four cents matter how distinguished his rank. Mr. King, aware of would, under the proposed substitute scale, be subject to this fact, addressed a note to Gen. Carroo, stating that this fact, addressed a note to Gen. CANEDO, stating that he regretted such was the case, and the more so as his ---rious health put it out of his power to call upon and requesting Mr.

> Mr. King replied that the effort to receive him would be attended with great fatigue, but he would fix upon the ensuing Friday, at 2 P. M. At the appointed time, with \$4.25; corn meal \$3.31 per barrel. great difficulty, (as he was suffering very severely,) Mr. morning, Mr. King, through the American Consul, addressed a note to the Captain-General, reminding him that he had not kept the appointment, or sent an apology, and expressing his regret that he would for the future be unable to see him. Immediately on the receipt of the last note, the Captain-General called at Mr. King's hotel, accompanied by his suite, but Mr. King, we are told, declined seeing him, as did also the ladies of his party. Our informant adds, however, that on Mr. King's leaving for Matanzas a mutual exchange of cards took place, probably with explanations, and no unfriendly feeling existed.'

THE LATEST SETTLEMENT OF MEXICO.

The most recent advices from Mexico state that the re-Guadalajara," which is now the accepted creed of the country. Our readers would doubtless like to know what BOSTON, FEB OF THE Ink manufactory of Messrs. this plan is, and we must tell them as now an -come and amid the conflicting and factious political sen-

timents of the nation. It embodies these points: First, it recognises the republican representative system and the present federation, and calls for the immediate election of a new Congress, to be composed of two deputies from each State. Secondly, it demands the immediate return of Santa Anna to the country.

The first of these points is, as a New Orleans paper

says, the desire of a majority of the people of Mexico,

and we have no doubt will be insisted upon, with some slight modifications, as the principal feature of her poli tical institutions. The second is the habitual recourse which in time of danger the Mexicans make to the man who andoubtedly is the greatest manager that country has produced. But the difficulty with Santa Anna is his extremely selfish character and his want of political honasty. Wis talent at administration and his unwearied er vergy adapt him to those periods of relaxation which gen erally succeed a violent storm; but after these are past he seems incapable of tempering his government to a more moderate condition of affairs, so that his own sure to peruse the entire contents; we have merely stringe toy and despotism always leads to his own defeat "skimmed the surface of things," and here are our imand expu'lsion. A half-dozen times at least in the course of the last two decades he has been called in to settle the troubles of his country, and he has succeeded in doing so after a fashi, 'n ; yet every time he has been driven out amid the indig mant shouts of the people, [a common fate pass before the eye in panoramic vividness. The charge with Mexican r. tlers.] He can intrigue himself into office very well, but he cannot manage to keep himself there any length of time ..

We do not, there fore, hope much from his reappearance naw on the scene of action. He is old and less energetic than he was, and would arrive in the midst of new circurstances and opinions which have quite changed the face of affairs since he was before in the ascendant. A to Hannibal, and dismisses "Macedonia's Madman" withyouthful and growing party looks to the complete dismemberment of the Republic, on the ground that the present federative system has brought them no good. It evice the most egre, tious taxes on the more distant States. while it is utterly un able to afford them protection. In this emergency, there fore, many of them entertain the idea of entering into new political relations.

Thus we see Tamaulipas, Coahuila, and Muevo Leon cherish the project of a Sierra Nevada Republic; Michon can and Jalisco are lodging for the sectional distursement of the duties collected in their ports on the Pacific; and a portion at least of the Inthmus States of Puebla, Vera effect of these portraitures of by-gone days. Cruz, Guerrero, and Oajaca contemplate a coalition or dustrial Universities, one in each State in the Union, to union semewhat like the Zoll-Verein of Germany. Sant Anna, with his strong centralizing tendencies, will hardly be able to cope with this new movement .- N. Y. Post.

FROM CALIFORNIA

such an extent throughout California, had somewhat subsided, and the prospects of the miners in many localities were of the most cheering nature. The shipments of the precious metals during the ensuing season, it was believed, would be fully equal to those of any preceding year. The sufferings of the miners had been relieved by a more plentiful supply and a consequent decline in the price of provisions.

The census returns for California make the population of the State 224,435.

NEW ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

We publish this morning news from California which is mly nineteen days old. It comes by the new route via Acapulco and Vera Cruz to New Orleans. The Postmaster General has executed a contract for a semi-monthly mail over this route, to go into operation at an early period, probably by the first of May, and this is its first fruit. The news we now have came by the regular Panama steamer Tennessee, which was boarded off Acapulco by the agent of the new line, and brought thence to Vera Cruz in five days, and thence to New Orleans by the

The contractors on this route propose to carry the mails rom New Orleans to San Francisco in sixteen days, and expect to furnish facilities for carrying passengers across from Vera Cruz to Acapulco in less than four days. The success which has attended this first attempt to go over the line shows that they have probably undertaken no more than they will be able to accomplish, the time occupied in this first effort having been but eighteen days. It is an achievement that speaks loudly for the enterprise of the parties who have taken the contract.

THE NEW SILVER COIN .- The weight of the new silver oinage authorized by the recent act of Congress, which goes into operation in June next, as compared with that coinage since the passage of the act upon the same subject in 1837, is as follows:

Act of Jan., 1837. Silver. Act of Feb., 1853. No change, .4121 grains 192 grains. Quarter Dollar. 38.40 " 19.20 (

THE ARTEC CHILDREN .- A paragraph appeared in our paper a week or two ago, the particulars of which were furnished by the person having the care and exhibition of the interesting little specimens of humanity called the Aztec children, which stated that the 'PRESIDENT'S family efforts of three minds to throw more or less light upon had presented to the little girl a costly gold and jewelled comb. We understand that this statement is entirely unfounded. The children were taken to the President's hundred wood-cuts will embellish it, besides a variety of mansion without his request or consent, and, being viewed lithographic plates, maps, tables, &c. Between the cities by the ladies of the family and some visiters, a small of the Atlantic, from New Orleans to Boston, some three gratuity in money was bestowed on each of the children, and that is all that took place. All that related to the gift of the comb was invention.

SNOW SKATES .- Some of the Norwegians who reside mises to do honor to our country's scientific fame. here use the Lapland snow skates, which are described in the school geographics. These skates are strips of smooth wood, about six feet long and three inches wide, and turning up like sleigh runners before. The wearer party shuffles along by moving alternately his feet, and shoves himself behind at the same time with a long staff. One of these snow skaters arrived in town last week from Lake Superior, having travelled at the rate of eighty miles or less a day.—St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer of Feb. 3.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY 25-P. M. The refusal of our Legislature to repeal the law prohibiting the issue by the Banks of Maryland of notes of a denomination less than five dollars is looked upon by the most discerning of our citizens and practical business men as a great mistake. From and after the first of March it will be unlawful to issue this currency. We shall therefore he reduced to the specie basis. This sudden withdrawal of our small notes must produce great inconvenience, especially as silver is at a premium and gold difficult to obtain sufficient to meet the demand.

Business is gradually increasing. A lomerchants are coming in from the South and West, who purchase freely. The indications are that our spring -: 11 far surpass that of any other season.

Saies to-day of 1,800 barrels Howard street flour at \$5.12\frac{1}{2}, also 600 City mins of the same price; rye flour

The receipts of grain are very light, prices irregular. Small sales of red wheat at 112 a 114 cents; white do. Excellency did not present himself. On the following a 40; rye 75 a 80; cloverseed \$6; timothy \$3.25 a \$3.50 Provisions quiet. Mess pork \$17; beef do. \$16; ba-

con shoulders 8 cts.; sides 9; hams 10½ a 12½; lard, in barrels, 9½ a 10; kegs 10½ a 11; butter 15 a 17 in kegs; Coffee is dull. Sales of only 1,000 bags Rio at 91 a 93 cents.

Tobacco very quiet, receipts light. The new crop has not yet began to come in, and the sales are consequently Shipwrecks and Loss of Life.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 25 .- The brig Champion, from Portland, Maine, with a cargo of coal, went ashore last Saturday night on Chincoteague Shoals, and all on board The schooner Mary E. Balch, from Washington, N

for Boston, with naval stores, also The most recent advices from Mexico state that the refor Boston, with naval stores, also
volutionists are agreed upon what is called the "plan of
prove a total loss. Tono of her crew were drowned. Destructive Fire, &c. Boston, Fen or

> yesterday. Loss heavy, which is partially covered by in-Mrs. Pierce did not leave for the South to-day as it

has been expected she would do. Her health is improved. New York Market.

New York, Feb. 25.—Flour is urin.

New York, Feb. 25.—Flour is urin.

barrels at \$5 a \$5.12 for State, \$5.31 a \$5.41 for Genebarrels at \$5 a \$5.12 for Southern. Wheat quiet, not see, and \$5.44 a \$5.621 for Southern. Wheat quiet, not held firmly. Corn active. Sales of 50,000 bushels at 67 cents for white and mixed and 65 for yellow.

NEW BOOKS.

THE CAPTAINS OF THE OLD WORLD; Scribner, New York.
THE CAVALLERS OF FRANCE; Redfield, New York. FRANK FORRESTER'S FISH AND FISHING IN THE UNITED STATES; Stringer, New York.

We owe an apology to the erudite and accomplished author of the three volumes before us, HENRY WM. HER-BERT, Esq., for this late acknowledgment. Pressure of business-the stereotype excuse in such cases-must be our plea. But, in all candor, we have not yet found lei-

In the work first named the brilliant achievements of the renowned of former days-from Miltiades to Xenophon, and from that masterly genius down to Hannibalof the ten thousand on the plains of Marathon, and the utter rout of the hundred thousand invaders, have decked the brow of Miltiades with enduring bays. The matchless retreat of the ten thousand under Xenophon, "from o'er the hills and far away," is well told, and revives the recollections and youthful admiration of that desperate march. Mr. HERBERT assigns the palm of generalship out encomium.

From these pages we acknowledge to have derived clearer conceptions of ancient strategy, and of its military evolutions. His descriptions of battle, in their spiritand vividness, deserve the highest praise. In this line he has no equal.

THE CAVALIERS OF FRANCE constitute a series of historical groups, illustrative of the manners and characters of days of yore." The quaint diction, and the costume in full keeping, together with the remote and dim perspective of mediaval scenery, contribute largely to the dramatic

But commend us to the last-Frank Forresten's An BLING, we mean-with his morocco binding, and his hotpressed paper, and his beautiful engravings of the finest comestible species of fish. The life-like drawings, with the modes of hooking and cooking, recal to memory the ardent exclamation of a sentimental young lady on seeing Accounts from San Francisco to the 1st February the deer and fawn careering over the sward in Greenwich represent that the floods, which have prevailed to Park-" Heavenly creatures! What a delicious venison pasty!

Fresh-water fishing constitutes the scope of the booksalmon, pike, bass, and persh its peculiar subjects-and the rod and reel, the hook and line, its equipments. The excitement of the sport, the adventures, the anecdotes goto the heart; and indeed it is our private conviction that the chase, together with its piscatory adjuncts, are pursuits congenial to the nature of man; nor do we feel surprised at the conduct of the Indian youth, who, after a careful training in an Eastern college, donned his blanket on returning to his rative forest, and relinquished forever the fruits of his philological and philosophical studies.

The engravings throughout are from the pencil of the author, to whom we make our acknowledgments for the high gratification afforded to us

Types of Mankind, or Ethnological Researches;" based upon the Ancient Monuments, Paintings, Sculpbased upon the Ancient Monuments, Paintings, Sculptures, and Crania of Races, and upon their natural, geographical, philological, and biblical history: By J. C. Norr, M.D., Mobile, Alabama, and Geo. R. Gliddon, formerly United States Consul at Cairo.

The prospectus of this forthcoming work has been placed in our hands by Mr. GLIDDON. If the authors are enabled to fulfil the conditions of their programme, we may fairly expect a volume of solid instruction and surpassing interest; because, apart from the recognised talent and diversified attainments of its writers, it will contain the finite results of one of the brightest luminaries of our national epoch—the lamented Morron, President of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia. The book is inscribed to his memory, will evince the spirit of truthfulness that characterized his laborious life, and will be based not merely upon his published works. such as the Crania Americana and Crania Egyptiaca, but upon those multitudinous and inedited manuscripts in the compilation of which he was engaged when death arrested his hand, in May, 1851.

The authors, his disciples and friends, propose to fill up the vacuum created in ethnographical researches by Dr. Morton's decease; to prove, in fact, the impetus given by our honored countryman to the science of the "study of man," through comparisons drawn between its embryo state in 1830 and that in which it appears in 1853. Dr. Norr, formerly of South Carolina, and now an eminent practitioner at Mobile, volunteers the execution of the physiological department, together with the elucidation of those points of natural history comprenended in such investigations. Mr. GLIDDON supplies the monumental and archeological data, and undertakes the production of the latest Egyptian, Assyrian, Hebraical, and similar Oriental researches, for all of which he is pre-eminently qualified by study and practical observa-"Types of Mankind" will thus comprise the united

human history.

The book will be published in quarte, at the price of \$5 to subscribers, in the course of this year. Above two hundred subscribers, Mr. Gliddon tells us, have already

tendered him their names.

We shall be gratified if this notice in our columns shall aid in completing the list of four hundred signatures, required to cover the publishing risks of a work that pro-

ed at Annapolis on Thursday evening to Mrs. Eliza Bassford and her daughter, wife of Mr. George King, by the upsetting of an ethereal oil lamp, by which their clothes aught fire, and before any one came to their assistance they were completely enveloped in a blaze of fire and burnt in a most dreadful manner. The most fatal results are apprehended by their attending physicians -Repub.